CLAIMS

1. A method of preparing a protein aggregate, which method comprises the acidification of an aqueous solution of the protein, wherein the pH of the solution lies above the isoelectric point of the protein, **characterised** in that a first protein, which through acidification is able to form a protein aggregate, is acidified in the presence of a second protein in the aqueous solution in order to form a coaggregate comprising the first and second protein wherein, under identical temperature conditions and pH, the second protein does not form a protein aggregate in the absence of the first protein.

2. A method according to claim 1, **characterised** in that the first protein is obtained from a first source, and the second protein from a second source.

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterised** in that acidification occurs by placing the aqueous protein solution under a CO_2 atmosphere, wherein under identical conditions of temperature, concentration and pressure, the second protein does not form a protein aggregate.

4. A method according to claim 3, **characterised** in that the CO_2 pressure is raised within 10 seconds to the highest value.

5. A method according to one of the preceding claims, **characterised** in that the formed coaggregates are stabilised with the aid of a cross-linker.

6. A method according to one of the preceding claims, **characterised** in that the second protein used is a pharmacologically active protein.

7. A method according to one of the preceding claims, **characterised** in that the formation of protein coaggregate with the aid of CO_2 occurs while stirring.

8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a coaggregate of a first protein which forms an aggregate through acidification, and a second protein, which does not form an aggregate under said conditions where the first protein forms

an aggregate through acidification, wherein the second protein is a pharmacologically active protein.